

U.S. Department of Justice  
United States Marshals Service

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*The Marshals*

# MONITOR



Autumn 2006

## SOG bolsters Iraqi court system

**Unprecedented training allows Iraqi marshals to learn safety measures and techniques from deputy U.S. marshals**

In an effort to bring pride, professionalism and safety to the rebuilt Iraqi court system, a rotation of deputy marshals from the Special Operations Group (SOG) continues to have a major impact in the newly democratic country of Iraq.

By training Iraq's own marshals to properly protect judges, attorneys and witnesses — and teaching them how to secure courthouse buildings — the Marshals Service is sharing its expertise in a hands-on approach that is already showing impressive dividends in a country that had long been riddled with judicial corruption, witness intimidation and widespread distrust.

### Foundations of freedom

The bedrock of any democratic justice system is the rule of law. This principle, a safeguard against arbitrary rulings, implies that governmental authority may only be exercised in accordance with written laws which were adopted through an established procedure.

The rule of law was nowhere to be found during Saddam Hussein's reign, but it is paramount to estab-



Michael Kulstad

*SOG Deputy Donal McCarthy instructs a group of Iraqi security officers on how to properly search a vehicle. There are currently 5,000 such officers in Iraq, and thanks to the training and equipment they have received from SOG, they are now ready and able to protect the Iraqi courts.*

lishing a fair Iraqi court system. Furthermore, it needs to be protected, and that is where the SOG deputies come in.

"The rule of law in Iraq would fail if the court system isn't protected," said SOG Supervisory Deputy Eric Kessel.

Wanting the court system to be a pillar of strength in the burgeoning Iraqi judicial landscape, the U.S. government called on the Marshals Service and its 216 years of experience.

After training at SOG headquarters in Louisiana for 30 days, eight SOG deputies were deployed to Iraq for six months beginning in March 2004, making the Marshals Service the first federal law enforcement agency to establish a presence in Iraq after Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Three successive eight-man, six-month rotations followed. Currently, there are 16 deputies in Iraq carrying out this mission.

"This is what we do," said SOG Supervisory Deputy Drew Koschny. "Wherever there is a need, that's when we are called in. It's a matter of responsibility ... and we're honored to be able to serve."

The first rotation of eight deputies was confronted with a daunting challenge. Judicial corruption was rampant, training for the Iraqi marshals was minimal and safety equipment was virtually nonexistent.

"When SOG first hit the ground, the Iraqi marshals literally had nothing," Kessel said. "They either had old Russian guns that rarely worked or they had no gun at all. And if a marshal had a gun, he only had one bullet. Plus, many had never even fired a weapon before.

"But I give them credit — they were dedicated. They still protected their judges with that one bullet."

SOG Deputy Donal McCarthy also

*Continued on next page*

# SOG beefs up Iraqi courts

*Continued from previous page*

was impressed with the Iraqi marshals' tenacity and dedication.

"In this environment," McCarthy said, "they are literally risking their own personal safety by holding this job. But they show up for work every day and are among the hardest working men I've ever had the pleasure of knowing."

Such Iraqi dedication is certainly commendable, but proper training is just as important. And a widespread lack of security training was one of the biggest obstacles the SOG deputies faced.

"Unless these marshals had prior military experience, they had no training at all," Kessel said. "Many got their jobs because they knew a judge."

They weren't lacking in effort, but the 5,000 Iraqi marshals were a ragtag bunch. Each of them was in different clothing because there was no official uniform.

"You couldn't tell a security guard with an AK-47 from an insurgent," Kessel said.

Iraqi marshals were driving judges around in unprotected personal vehicles, even though attacks were not uncommon.

"Technology-wise, Iraq was 50 years behind other countries," Kessel said. "There were even times when they'd hold court by candle light."

## Showing the way

Of SOG's first eight-man rotation, four served as regime crimes liaison officers (RCLOs) and four supported Iraq's Ministry of Justice — which is similar to the U.S. Bureau of Prisons (BOP) in that its main concern is handling prisoners.

The RCLOs — deputy marshals plus agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Drug Enforcement Administration, Internal Revenue Service and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives — investigated atrocities committed by Saddam Hussein and his regime.

The RCLOs probed former members of Hussein's regime by searching case files, visiting mass grave-sites, investigating accusations of torture and interviewing large numbers of Iraqi Kurds.

The four SOG deputies who supported the Ministry of Justice had a different set of responsibilities. They helped protect judges, witnesses and attorneys, and they also helped to secure the courthouse buildings.

During that first rotation, the SOG unit had not begun to train the Iraqi marshals, so it led by example.

And that example covered just about everything.

"It's as if the Marshals Service, BOP and the U.S. Attorney's Offices were all rolled into one," said SOG



*SOG Deputy John Garrison and Supervisory Deputy Greg Ray mix cement outside the Al Hayat building in Baghdad. Although the SOG team was in charge of this particular project, the deputies made it a point to show that they were not above anything to get the job done, and this went a long way in establishing a trust. "For them to see us working along side of them really meant a lot to them," Garrison said. "There is a huge gap between the people in charge and the workers in Iraq, so for them to see us helping them really lifted their spirits."*

Supervisory Deputy Greg Ray.

"That's what the SOG deputies faced over there."

Iraq is made up of 18 provinces. Each of these contains a federal court, plus varying numbers of criminal courts, misdemeanor courts and family courts. The country has a supreme court as well.

The Iraqi Special Tribunal (IST) is the temporary court that has been set up for the sole purpose of trying the 100 or so top-level cases of crimes of atrocity during Hussein's reign. In fact, the trial of Hussein himself is taking place in the IST.

The Higher Juridical Council

*Continued on next page*

## ***The U.S. Marshals — America's Star since 1789***

John F. Clark: director

Michael A. Pearson: assistant director, Executive Services Division

Don Hines: chief, Public Affairs Office

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## SOG beefs up Iraqi courts

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comprises all of Iraq's 480 judges. After Hussein's removal from power, this council is now independent of the government's executive branch, just like in the United States.

In total, there are 100 courts in Iraq. Twelve of them make up the Central Criminal Court of Iraq (CCCI), and the SOG deputies focused on these.

The deputies, with assistance from several U.S. attorneys, showed the Iraqi marshals the ropes.

"We did the same exact job in these courts as we do in the United States," Ray said. "But in Iraq we were working under arduous circumstances."

Added SOG Deputy Mike Benbow: "Iraq is where the action is. You don't go through all these years of training and preparation to sit on the sidelines on game day."

A uniformed contingent of Iraqis focused on protecting physical buildings [courthouse security]. A non-uniformed division served as protectors of actual bodies [judicial security].

In some instances, these non-uniformed Iraqis serve as 24-hour bodyguards for judges, high-ranking judicial officials and even court

clerks who are in danger.

SOG is in charge of overseeing security matters for the Ministry of Justice, Higher Juridical Council and the IST.

Teamwork is the key.

"SOG trained and protected the Iraqis and the U.S. attorneys while the U.S. military protected us," Ray said.

### Hussein on trial

Millions of people in Iraq and around the world continue to follow the trial of Saddam Hussein and seven other co-defendants. But that trial would not even be a reality if not for the unprecedented ground-work laid by the deputy marshals.

While the burden to secure the IST was immense, the day-to-day experiences of securing American federal courts for various high-threat trials prepared the deputies for this challenge and also helped them keep things in proper perspective.

"You can never let any case overwhelm you," said SOG Deputy Steve Bartlett. "Fortunately, we're used to high-profile trials."

"The only difference here is that we're in a war zone with rockets and car bombs."

Securing the IST has proven to be a unique challenge. The IST is located in the former Ba'ath Party headquarters, inside Iraq's heavily guarded International Zone.

The IST courthouse building sustained significant damage during Operation Desert Storm in 1991 and then again during Operation Iraqi Freedom. The building subsequently underwent some major construction so part of it can serve as a working courthouse.

"That was a challenge," Benbow

said. "We not only had to secure a partially bombed-out building ... but we had to sweep and secure that building on as tight a timeline as we've ever had."

Director John Clark has followed the SOG mission in Iraq with great interest. And he is pleased with the results.

"I'm proud to be affiliated with such professionals," Clark said. "I can't say I'm surprised, however. Ever since the beginning of the Marshals Service, we have always answered the call for help. Whether it involves responding to a hurricane or helping a country like Iraq rebuild, the dedicated employees of the Marshals Service are the backbone of this agency, and we will always find a way to offer our assistance in a time of need."

As the Hussein trial began, individuals outside the agency voiced their praise as well.

"Without [the deputy marshals], we couldn't have done it," said Ali Al-Khuzaii, an Iraqi lawyer. "No matter what the task, you would always see them smile — and you never heard them say they couldn't do something."

Christopher Reid, the regime crimes liaison at the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad, views the Marshals Service as the go-to agency in Iraq.

"Whenever there was a problem, [deputy marshals] answered the call," he said. "If there was a problem that needed to be solved, they stepped up."

The SOG deputy marshals are right in the thick of things, and Koschny and the others wouldn't have it any other way.

"How many people can say they were called to Iraq to help hold

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*On their way to one of the CCCIs, SOG's John Garrison and Greg Ray braved one of Iraq's many sandstorms.*



# SOG beefs up Iraqi courts

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Saddam Hussein responsible for his crimes?” Koschny said. “I’m lucky. I’ve got a front seat to history.”

## Significant changes

The United States has spent \$159 million to ramp up security in the Iraqi courts. An additional \$11.2 million has gone toward training Iraqi security personnel.

“We needed to equip these Iraqi marshals to properly do their jobs,” Ray said.

And properly equip them they did. SOG delivered, among other items, armored vehicles, new weapons, bullet-proof vests, masks, uniforms, binoculars and spotlights.

“We personally escorted some of these shipments to make sure the equipment made it into the right hands,” Ray said.

A grateful Iraqi security force now has the tools with which to perform their jobs at a high level.

“They have access to the same tactical equipment that we [deputy marshals] have in our federal courts,” Ray said.

Changes and improvements have been nothing short of dramatic. The Iraqi officers now have guns that work, ample ammunition, badges to properly identify themselves, Motorola radios and cellular phones.

“They went from driving judges around in ’81 Toyota Corollas to brand new armored trucks,” Kessel said. “They are now 20 years ahead of where they were a year ago.”

But adequate equipment is only half of the equation. The other half is proper training.

The SOG deputies went right to work with their hands-on methods of instructing their Iraqi counterparts.



*SOG Deputy John Garrison, left, shares a lighter moment with an interpreter and several Iraqi children. Garrison's niece sent him a couple hundred Beanie Babies, so he and the other SOG deputies would distribute them to the locals.*

*SOG Deputy Scott Kimball, center, is flanked by four Iraqi men outside the Central Criminal Court of Iraq, in Baghdad. Deputy marshals trained and equipped these and other men in the areas of witness protection and courthouse protection.*



Michael Kulstad

They taught them how to shoot their weapons, run a security detail, search vehicles and work in proper formations.

They also built safehouses for witnesses as part of a larger effort to establish a witness security division for the Iraqi federal government.

This is vital to the future success of the new Iraqi court system because, as SOG's Kessel said, “All of their witnesses used to get killed.”

Courthouse violence is a stunning reality in present day Iraq, necessitating the need for top-notch security personnel all the more. Numbers of incidents are increasing — not because the Iraqi marshals are not performing their duties but rather because the insurgents are stepping up their attacks to weaken Iraq's strength as a democratic nation.

“The insurgents realize that the court system and the rule of law is supremely important in safeguarding that country's future,” Kessel said.

In 2004, four Iraqi judges were

attacked and four were murdered. Last year, 58 judges were attacked and 42 were murdered.

“One judge has been attacked four times,” Ray said. “He was saved because he was being transported in a SOG armored vehicle and because his marshals had undergone our training.

“There's no telling how many Iraqi lives [our] training has saved.”

In post-Saddam Iraq, old systems of fear and terror are making way for a new dawn of freedom and democracy. Near the center of this sea change, an elite Iraqi court system is taking root that is bent on independence and integrity.

And none of this would be possible without a group of dedicated deputy U.S. marshals laying a foundation of safety and excellence.☪

*Michael Kulstad, special assistant to the director, contributed to this article. He was serving a six-month detail at the Regime Crimes Liaison Office in Baghdad.*

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# John Clark — comfortable in the shoes

by David A. Turner, Public Affairs Office

It didn't take John Clark long to get used to his new job in the United States Marshals Service. For this 45-year-old native of upstate New York — it was like coming home. As a career deputy in the Marshals Service, Clark has risen through the ranks of the agency. He now has the biggest challenge yet. As you walk into his 12th floor office at Marshals Service headquarters, he's trying to make this his new home.

To look at how he got to be the director of the Marshals Service, one must look at where he came from. Signs of Director Clark's background can be found all throughout his office. Inside most VIP government offices, one tends to see rows of gleaming brass plaques arranged to reflect a career's well-plotted climb. However, given his experience in the agency, it wasn't necessary to trumpet credentials. So far, the most personally telling item in the new director's office is a faded and modest 3x5-inch aerial photo of the beloved New York dairy farm along the Canadian border where his parents raised him and four siblings. Three separate certificates lie inside a single frame on the far side of his office, as well. Inside that frame are copies of the oath of office a young John Clark took as a deputy United States marshal in 1983, another is the oath of office he took as United States marshal on Nov. 27, 2002, and a third contains the oath he swore to on March 23, 2006, the day he officially became the ninth director of the Marshals Service.

## Leading advocate

Clark isn't the first man from within the agency to head it. In 1966, Wayne Colburn was selected after

serving as marshal for the Southern District of California, and Bill Hall, the agency's general counsel, served as director from 1976-83. Even though Clark's earliest jobs were with the U.S. Border Patrol and the U.S. Capitol Police, they quickly led him to join the Service as a deputy. He's a veteran of the Service who just passed his 23rd year of service in May. He began as a deputy in the San Francisco office and later served in San Jose, Calif. He then moved east and worked as a deputy marshal in Richmond, Va., later moving north to Alexandria, Va. In addition to his field experience, he served in the Special Operations Group (SOG) for seven years, and held senior management posts at headquarters such as chief of Internal Affairs and chief of the International Fugitive Division.

Most recently, in 2002, he was appointed by the president to be U.S. marshal for the Eastern District of Virginia, where he oversaw security for some of this nation's most visible terrorism and violent crime cases, the same district where he was once a deputy U.S. marshal. In fact, Clark is the first career deputy United States marshal to ever take this path, going from deputy to director. As a reminder of where he came from, Clark still has his deputy marshal nameplate that he had on his desk, and keeps it on a shelf in his office. "It's the title I'm most proud of," he said. "I keep it where I can see it often. It reminds me of where I came from, and who I'm working for."

## Top priorities

His selection as director comes at a time when the agency is poised to



*Director Clark fields questions during the FALCON II press conference as Attorney General Gonzales looks on.*

assume a bigger role in federal law enforcement. In-depth news reports about last year's murder of a Chicago judge's family revealed the agency's vastly expanded duties haven't been matched with greater staffing and resources. "It's obvious we've got to grow," said Clark. And the first statement he makes to employees during his ongoing series of town hall gatherings is that he's assumed the mantle of advocate. "I'll fight on all fronts for the things necessary for us to do our job," he said. He describes our advocate as the guy who goes out ahead and works on our behalf.

Does a career employee possess enough political cloud to succeed in Washington-style struggles? "There's a method to how we can and should pursue reforms," he says. "Political capital? We can't do it with brute force or by being politically slick. I'm leaning heavily on the credibility of this workforce. If I went in as a politico asking for resources, I'd get lip service commitments from the Department [of Justice] and Congress. That approach has been tried. One thing I bring to the job," he said, "is that I can speak about topics — at least in general terms — and people tend to listen."

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# Director Clark

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Clark says he has made it his priority to talk to as many “people of influence” as he can about the Service. “If they have an oversight over our people, programs, or pocketbooks, I want to make sure they know who we are, what we do, and quite frankly, how well we do it,” he said. “There are still too many people that still spell marshal with two Ls,” he quipped.

“As an advocate,” he continued, “I’m building on the good buzz about the Service. Word’s getting out about the job our deputies are doing. All employees must share in the responsibility to promote the Service in the most positive way possible. To do this, I want to expand the role of Congressional and Public Affairs to be much more proactive,” he said.

In addition to speaking to those “people of influence” outside the Service, Clark says he is going to make it a priority to communicate better with the employees in the field. Clark already has made visits to several district offices, as well as holding the town hall-type meetings for various divisions at headquarters. He also tries to send out regular updates on the Service to every employee via an email dubbed “Director Sends.”

## Handling bad news

Of course, negative events hit any agency carrying out risky missions. “In the past, too much was left unsaid following a tragedy because we were prohibited from commenting,” said Clark, “and some things like [the Witness Security Program] can hardly be discussed at all. When a negative event happens, we have

to get out ahead of it. The public and our national leadership deserve to understand how such things occur. Other agencies turn to outside advocates when appropriate, and we have untapped resources including our retired deputies and marshals in the United States Marshals Service Association.”

## Diversity

Directors Eduardo Gonzales, John Marshall, Louie McKinney and Ben Reyna introduced uniquely diverse viewpoints and objectives to this mainstream law enforcement organization, and John Clark says that a diverse workforce is “the lifeblood” of the agency.

“This organization just entered its fourth century of service,” he said. “It would be too easy to become sanguine about old traditions. With diligence, we won’t allow ourselves to fall behind organizations competing for the most talented minority prospects. Recruiting from schools with strong minority student enrollments and historically black colleges,” he continued, “will be a source of strength for us. I look forward to personally participating in these efforts.”

## New frontiers

“Our role in Interpol, international investigations, and the mounting number of fugitive extraditions has exceeded initial expectations,” said Clark. Currently, the Service has foreign field offices in: Kingston, Jamaica; Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic; and Mexico City. “We are becoming increasingly a more global organization and we must be prepared for the unique challenges which lie ahead,” he said. “I very

much favor establishing additional offices to meet the challenge of international crime.” The proposed regional offices would be opened at locations in Canada, Europe, and around the Western Hemisphere.

“As for special operations,” he said, “a task force comprised primarily of SOG deputies is in Baghdad introducing criminal justice techniques to a society still mired in dysfunction. The fact that the Justice Department tapped the Marshals Service for this delicate work speaks volumes about us.” The director indicated that he looks forward to expanding the role of SOG, both domestically and internationally. “It is clear to me that we must add to the SOG ranks,” he said.

## Team support

Clark may not have a political career behind him, but he’s backed by momentum from supporters throughout the agency and among law enforcement leaders across the nation. At every field visit he makes, Director Clark usually runs into at least a handful of people he’s known throughout the years. Operations personnel clearly view him as their man. A comfortable bond exists between him and administrative employees, whose loyalty he earned during several career stints at headquarters. And the same is true among our 90-plus presidentially appointed United States marshals who’ve known him as one of their own. It’s a nearly unique situation in official Washington. “It is a great honor and privilege to lead the men and women behind America’s Star,” said Director Clark. “I will do everything possible to earn their respect and trust.”





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# Trono continues long standing with USMS

***Former prosecutor has always respected the work of America's Star***

*by Mavis DeZulovich, Public Affairs Office*

Although he assumed the position of deputy director of the Marshals Service on Jan. 8th of this year, Robert Trono has a long association with the U.S. Marshals. Prior to assuming his present position, he served as senior counsel to the deputy attorney general (DAG) in the Department of Justice. In that capacity he was responsible for, among other things, the Marshals Service, Bureau of Prisons and the Federal Detention Trustee activities. As a result, he became very familiar with the U.S. Marshals organization, management, missions and programs while serving at Main Justice.

As the DAG's senior counsel, Trono had the opportunity to view the Marshals Service from a national perspective. He was in daily contact with the director and deputy director at headquarters, and he gained an intimate understanding of the budget as well as the congressional issues and other issues in which the agency was involved. However, this was not his first experience with the U.S. Marshals.

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**“[Marshals Service employees] do a tremendous job with fewer resources than many other agencies, and they always get the job done without a great deal of fanfare.”**

— Deputy Director Trono

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“My admiration for the U.S. Marshals goes back a long time before I worked at the Department,” Trono said. “My very first job in law enforcement was as a Virginia state prosecutor in Richmond. I just remember how impressed I was with the way the deputy marshals conducted themselves in the courthouse. They had a very professional appearance and businesslike approach while doing their job. I always had a lot of respect for them.”

He increased his knowledge of the U.S. Marshals Service while working as an assistant U.S. attorney for Eastern Virginia. As an assistant U.S. attorney, he worked very closely with the Marshals Service



*Robert Trono brings to his position as deputy director a profound respect for the Marshals Service.*

during several U.S. Marshals-led task force operations that resulted in the prosecution of many violent drug enterprises.

“As a federal prosecutor, I found that the judges and attorneys rely completely on the U.S. Marshals to ensure our defendant productions. They really have to work hand in hand with the Marshals Service to do that. There is no other law enforcement agency the federal courts work that closely with on a daily basis,” he said.

The transition into his position as deputy director of the Marshals Service was made easier because of the many opportunities he has been afforded to work with the agency and to view it from various perspectives.

“I have always had great respect and admiration for the men and women in the U.S. Marshals Service. They do a tremendous job with fewer resources than many other agencies and always get the job done without a great deal of fanfare,” he said.

Raising awareness of all the vital work being carried out by the U.S. Marshals Service and acquiring the resources necessary for employees to carry out their work efficiently in as safe an environment as possible are definitely going to be areas of focus for our new deputy director. The knowledge he has gained through years of working in various capacities with the U.S. Marshals and deep appreciation of their many responsibilities and missions have provided a smooth transition.

Welcome aboard, Deputy Director Robert E. Trono.



# Hurricane efforts bring relief, order to Gulf

## *Multidimensional deputy marshals respond to region's call for help*

After hurricanes Katrina and Rita slammed into America's Gulf Coast, the overwhelmed local police forces and rescue agencies needed reinforcements and battered residents needed help.

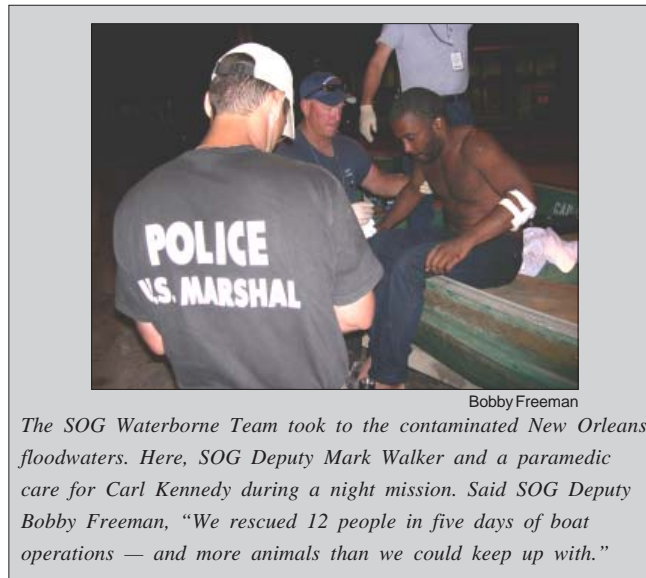
Enter the marshals.

Within hours of Katrina's initial devastation, the Marshals Service sprung into action, setting up its Emergency Operations Center at headquarters and deploying deputy marshals and even deputy marshal recruits throughout the Louisiana and Mississippi coastal region. Once there, amidst the chaos of multi-agency disorganization, no electricity, shoddy communications and limited protective gear, deputies braved 110-degree heat, unsanitary conditions and 16-hour work days to establish a federal presence and lend a hand.

In ways big and small — and far too many to list in this one story — the Marshals Service showed its mettle once again with its can-do attitude and knack for being diversified enough to handle any job assignment.

### **Wearing many hats**

The agency's main concern in the beginning of its response was to



protect the federal court system in the damaged areas. Deputy marshals from nearby districts, along with deputies from the Technical Operations Group, Special Operations Group (SOG), Hazardous Response Unit, Judicial Security Division and the Witness Protection and Prisoner Operations Division, accounted for judges and court personnel, assessed courthouse damage and transported prisoners to safer areas.

In the days and weeks that followed, more Marshals Service employees were called to action — including investigators from the regional fugitive task forces, staff members and students from the Training Academy and members of the Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System (JPATS). The list of duties

grew as well.

Marshals Service personnel tackled the following missions:

- evacuated more than 3,500 displaced New Orleans residents via JPATS airplanes;
- assisted the New Orleans Police Department with law enforcement operations, including patrolling the 1st and 5th police districts and clearing more than 7,000 backlogged 9-1-1 calls;
- located missing persons;
- performed search and rescue endeavors and subsequent search and recovery tasks;
- assisted law enforcement agencies in southern Mississippi with critical day-to-day support [Biloxi Police Department, Gulfport Police Department, Long Beach Police Department, Pass Christian Police Department, Harrison County Sheriff's Department];

- located and monitored sex offenders who were displaced by the storms in addition to arresting those wanted on fugitive warrants;
- enforced New Orleans' curfew;
- escorted drug shipments to hospitals and clinics;
- rendered first aid;
- helped organize Red Cross delivery stations and helped keep order there;
- secured vital AT&T and Bell South communications facilities;
- assigned seized criminal assets under Marshals Service control to federal responders — including houses, buildings and vehicles;
- protected employees and assets of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;
- secured numerous government installations, such as the NASA Stennis Space Center in Mississippi;
- protected fuel depots and supply trucks;
- secured Federal Emergency Management Agency supply convoys;
- escorted Government Services Administration employees as they inspected federal courthouses and retrieved vital court documents;
- manned highway checkpoints; and
- secured gas pipelines.

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# America's Star answers the call



David Robertson/TOG

*In New Orleans' 1st District, Special Operations Group (SOG) Deputies Bobby Freeman, Eric Kessel and Mark Walker prepare to evacuate people with medical needs to safety. Said SOG Deputy Ken Bohac: "We all felt we did something worthwhile. Three of the 12 people we evacuated by boat were in dire need of medical help." He said the SOG Waterborne Team came across a little bit of everything. "In one case, a gentleman in his 40s was living out of a three-foot wooden dinghy. He was filling water bottles from toxic water, which he said was cleaner there than where he was living — which was on a carport due to the high water. When I asked him what he was eating, he held up some individually wrapped cupcakes that he had retrieved from the water."*



Michael Roppoli/JPATS

*JPATS Aviation Security Officer Joy Neilson comforts a small child before safely putting him and his family on board a flight out of New Orleans. Transporting law-abiding citizens was a change of pace for JPATS, which moved 309,000 prisoners in fiscal 2005. "The security personnel on our aircraft rarely get the chance to provide comfort and assistance because 99 percent of the time they are guarding dangerous prisoners and providing parameter security," said JPATS' Michael Roppoli.*



Steve Hawkins

*JPATS served as the first step in a new life for storm victims who lost everything to the hurricanes. Managed by the Marshals Service, JPATS safely moved more than 3,500 displaced New Orleans residents to Texas, Georgia, Tennessee, Colorado and Arizona. But as these residents were leaving town, one Louisiana native was asking his marshal if he could be sent there. Northern Georgia Deputy Gregory Jackson knew he had to be in the thick of things. "I volunteered to go down because I'm from Louisiana. It was my privilege and honor to do this ... and we assisted residents in any way that we could."*



Jim Werking/Capital Area RFTF

*Inspector Barry Boright of the Capital Area Regional Fugitive Task Force searches for bodies in a storm-ravaged house in New Orleans' 9th Ward. Teams of deputy marshals tackled the monumental task of reducing New Orleans' backlog of 9-1-1 calls. In many instances, Boright and the others had to breach doors to make their way inside. But what they found was not always pleasant. "We were constantly finding dead people," said Supervisory Inspector Jim Werking, Capital Area RFTF. "And there were animals everywhere."*

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# America's Star answers the call



Steve Hawkins

A New Orleans family catches up on its rest during one of the JPATS flights taking displaced residents to safer locales. Families and communities were literally uprooted by the hurricanes. Katrina struck the Gulf Coast Aug. 29, 2005, with 125 mph winds and a storm surge that breached the New Orleans levee system and caused catastrophic flooding along the coasts of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Rita, an even more powerful storm, struck a month later, further damaging the levee system and causing destruction in coastal Texas and Louisiana.



Steve Hawkins

Aviation Security Officers Ron Peek, foreground, and Carrie Bacon, background, help ease the anxieties of the hurricane victims on one of the many JPATS flights.



Jeff Kelly

Displaced residents filled baggage carts as they crossed the tarmac.



David Robertson/TOG

Kurt Vogan, Operations Support Division, left, and Director Clark discuss strategy in New Orleans.

For Marshals Service personnel, the range of experiences during this operation ran the gamut. Some of the 500 deputies who were called into action lived for 16 days on an asphalt parking lot, toughing out 110-degree temperatures, while others purchased hip waders with their own money to brave the polluted floodwaters in search of desperate storm victims.

But the rewards were well worth the sacrifices. Residents were rescued from misery and despair, families were flown to safety so they could start their lives over in other cities and dead bodies were recovered. The law was upheld in coastal cities, vital installations were secured and fugitive sex offenders who thought they would use the hurricanes as an easy way to slip through the cracks were located and arrested.

Even a class of deputy marshal recruits pitched in to help, performing so admirably that Northern Georgia Chief Deputy Jim McGregor said, "They give you the hope that the future of the Marshals Service is in good hands."

Each of the deputy marshals will be forever touched by their experiences. In one instance, a group of deputies — wearing their agency T-shirts — stopped into a Waffle House restaurant in Alabama on their way to the Gulf. After eating, they went to pay the bill but the cashier told them it was taken care of by a man in the corner. When they went over to him, a tear ran down his face as he said, "I lost my brother in the hurricane, and I know you're going down there to help."

In another instance, a Red Cross worker brought a little girl to Buck Smith, one of the deputy incident commanders. The girl's father had been killed in the Iraq war, and her house was just destroyed by the storm. When she asked if she could have a Marshals Service lapel pin, Smith swore her in as a junior deputy marshal. "With that smile on her face," he said, "you'd have thought you gave her a bar of gold."

Perhaps Chief McGregor put it best: "You'd be proud of what the Marshals Service did down there."



David Robertson/TOG

Early on in New Orleans, looting and chaos ruled the day, but this sign above the 1st District Precinct building shows that law enforcement took its stand. Deputy Incident Commander Buck Smith said the Marshals Service's federal presence was much needed. "The early days were ugly. In one instance, a person got shot over a bag of ice."

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# A charge of mercy in 19th century Key West

## *Marshal Moreno saves lives of African slaves who came into his care*

by David S. Turk, Marshals Service historian

The political climate in Florida was bubbling underneath the surface as the United States tottered on the brink of civil war.

Slaver ships carrying cargoes of Africans were illegal in the United States, but they still frequented ports in Cuba and Brazil. Manual labor was in continual demand by Cuba's sugar and coffee traders. Great Britain applied pressure on Spain, which held sway over Cuba, to end the trade practices, but the demand for human labor increased rather than decreased.

According to the Mel Fisher Maritime Museum, Cuba had just over 370,000 slaves in 1860, primarily from the Congo and Nigeria. While it was true that the trade was illegal in the United States, American-owned vessels were carrying Africans to Cuba and other foreign ports. The issue became disconcerting to President James Buchanan, who issued an order to blockade any American ship carrying Africans to Cuba.

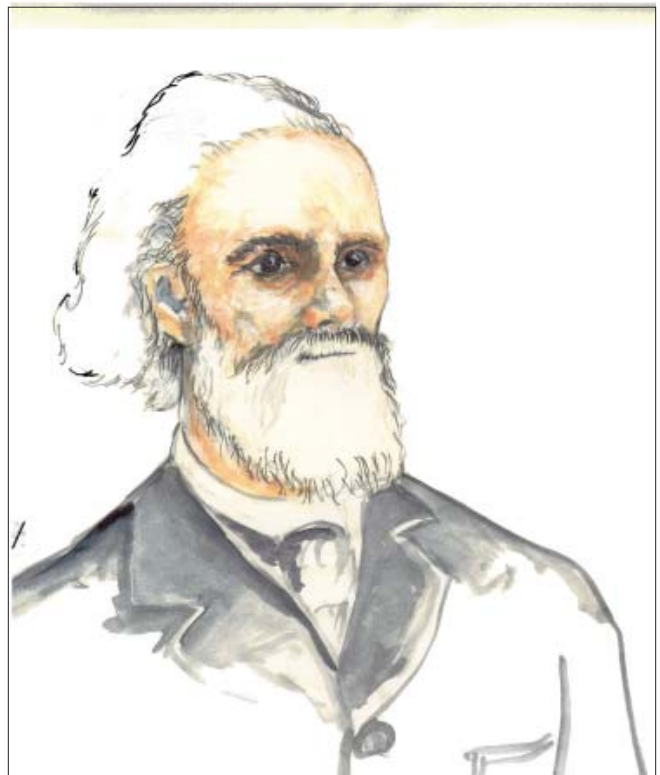
In April 1860, Lt. T. Augustus Craven and the sailors from the U.S. Navy steamer *Mohawk* boarded the slaver ship *Wildfire* off the coast of Cuba and found its cargo of Africans living in terrible, disease-ridden conditions. The *Wildfire* was brought to Key West immediately. The U.S. marshal for the Southern District of Florida, Fernando Joaquin Moreno, resided there. The 507 Africans, unattired and weak from disease, were freed and transferred into his care. The urgency of the situation required quick thinking, and with all available speed, transitional plans were made for shelter and supplies.

Within a week of the slaves' arrival, Marshal Moreno secured land near Key West's Fort Taylor. He received ready assistance from Key West residents to build shelters for the Africans. Twenty-four carpenters were employed at wages ranging from \$2.50 to \$5.00 a day, depending on their tasks. Other laborers assisted the carpenters in building a nine-room enclosed barracks, or barracoon. A kitchen adjoined the structure.

In perhaps one of the fastest construction projects of the time, the structure was ready for occupancy on May 4, 1860 — a mere four days. The Africans disembarked from the ship and took their quarters.

### A man of many experiences

Moreno's grandfather was a native of Malaga, Spain. In 1781, he was sent to America by Spain's King Charles III to assume administrative duties of a Spanish settle-



*A caring heart. Marshal Moreno did everything he could to house and care for the slaves that were brought to his district.*

ment in Louisiana.

Moreno was born on Feb. 5, 1822, in Pensacola, Fla. The eldest son of a second marriage, he grew up in Pensacola. When his sister married Stephen Mallory — who later became the secretary of the Confederate Navy — and moved to Key West in the late 1830s, Moreno soon followed.

The future marshal found work as a cashier and later as a partner in a local business firm. Then, at the age of 21, his fluency in languages landed him an appointment as France's vice consul in Key West. He subsequently served as the only American to be Spain's consul there.

Moreno used his political ingenuity to become the mayor of Key West in 1853. On March 16 of that same year, he was appointed by President Franklin Pierce as the U.S. marshal for Southern Florida.

### Providing care for the slaves

The marshal would need to draw on many of his career experiences as he cared for the displaced Africans. After

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# USM Moreno helped the helpless

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overseeing the construction of their temporary living quarters, he needed supplies to feed and clothe them. Water was obtained from nearby Fort Taylor, but food and clothing came from different sources. His old business firm supplied the foodstuffs and ice. Another business gathered clothing and blankets, while a local doctor supplied the necessary medicine.

However, it fell to Moreno to repay the costs. Eventually, the supply lists for the Africans ran three full pages and cost over \$7,000.

Disease took its toll on these new residents of Key West. Within a week of their occupation, 15 of the Africans died. Typhoid fever raked the population. A hospital barracks was hastily built, with capacity for 180 patients at a time. New water supplies were needed, so a cistern was constructed. A military guard, complete with translator, looked after the emerging hamlet.

With these and other challenges already facing him, Marshal Moreno could not have expected that a second ship would arrive with 550 additional Africans on May 12 or that a third ship carrying 420 would arrive on May 28.

A combination of their treacherous ocean voyages and susceptibility to disease proved overwhelming, and when all was told, 295 of the Africans died on Key West — despite the genuine compassion and help of Moreno and others. The marshal paid the associated costs for the burials.

In late July, the American Colonization Society transported the surviving Africans to Liberia. Of the 1,432 African slaves received by Moreno, only 893 lived through the return journey east. The U.S. government incurred the costs of the return trip.

The same cannot be said for the reimbursement of the money to care for the slaves while they remained on Key West. The cost of the three-month endeavor amounted to \$45,760 — a princely sum. Moreno ended up short, as he was reimbursed for \$35,800. The Civil War began the following spring, further delaying any claim.

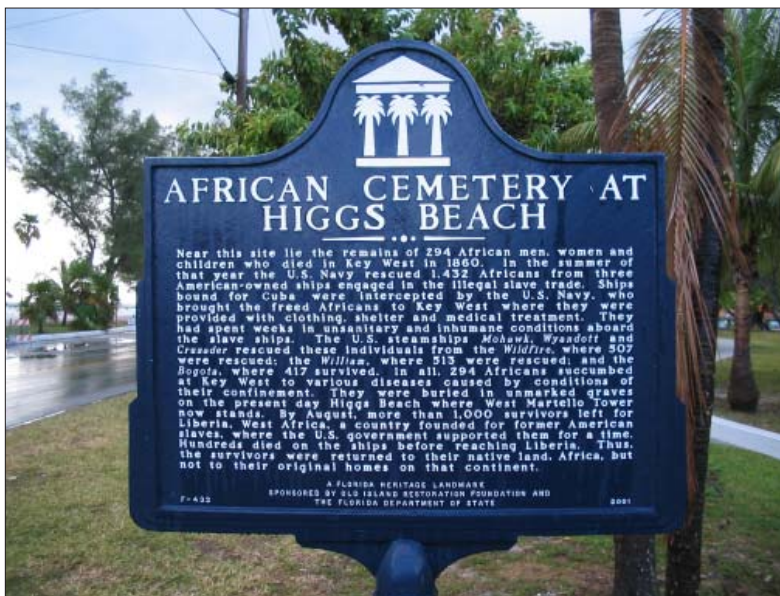
Although he was not in the Confederate army, Moreno's sympathies were clearly with the South. He resigned as U.S. marshal on April 3, 1861.

After the Civil War, Fernando Moreno again rose to prominence. He served for a time as a Florida state senator. The, from February to July in 1888, he served a second term as the U.S. marshal. A resident from that period complimented him by saying that "there was then plenty of old-fashioned hospitality, with all its true charms — and when everybody knew everybody."

Moreno died on Nov. 18, 1905, in New Orleans. He was buried in St. Michael's cemetery in Pensacola. Although his relatives petitioned the U.S. Senate for claims in April 1906, no additional reimbursements were forthcoming. A tribute written about Moreno, probably at the time of his funeral, stated that the reimbursement was not as important as the deed. It stated in part, "His heart was in

the right place, and thoroughly imbued with what was due to others. None can say that wrong or injustice was ever intentionally done by F.J. Moreno. His was a kindly attitude towards all, especially to the helpless and dependent."

This might have been the end of the story. However, archaeologist Corey Malcom of the Mel Fisher Museum found an old map that provided information about the slaves' temporary hamlet on the island. Using the map, Malcom and other archaeologists confirmed nine graves near beach volleyball courts of present day Higgs Beach. The site is soon to become a memorial. And when it does, it will certainly recount the plight of the slaves, but it will be just as much about the character of U.S. Marshal Fernando Moreno and his humanity. ☪

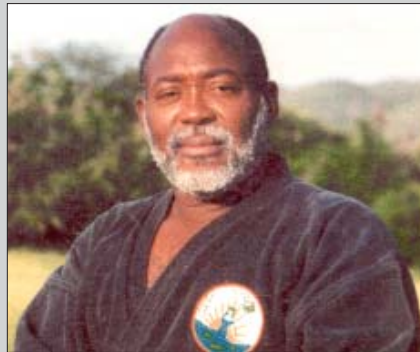


*This historical marker tells the story of the freed slaves brought to Key West.*

# The Marshals Service remembers ...

## Charles Adkins Jr.

Charles Adkins Jr., 65, a fixture with the Marshals Service in the state of West Virginia for 35 years, died Aug. 2, 2005. After serving in the U.S. Army and attending Marshall University (Huntington, W.Va.), he became a police officer with the Huntington Police Department, where he served from 1960-66. He began his career with the Marshals Service as a deputy marshal in Southern West Virginia in 1966. He then served as the U.S. marshal for Northern West Virginia from 1977-82. The next five years saw him as the supervisory deputy marshal in Southern West Virginia. He then was the marshal in Northern West Virginia before rounding out his career as the marshal in Southern West Virginia from 1993-2001. As marshal, he served under four presidents, and at the time of his retirement, he was the most senior operational employee in the entire agency. "Marshal Adkins was a very quiet and reserved individual but he was very firm in what he said and did," said Southern West Virginia Marshal James Dawson. "He was a wise individual who projected that in his service as a marshal. I knew Charlie personally, and he was a very family-oriented man as well." Adkins is survived by his wife Bobbie and two sons.



*Deputy Marshal Richard Bell*

## Richard Bell

Retired Virgin Islands Deputy Marshal Richard Bell, 62, suffered a heart attack and died March 17, 2005. He began his law enforcement career with the Virgin Islands Department of Public Safety. He joined the Marshals Service in 1977 as a deputy marshal in Northern California. He later transferred to the St. Thomas office of the Virgin Islands and retired in 1999 from the St. Croix office. He held many positions during his agency career and was the St. Croix warrants inspector when he retired. Bell proudly served in the U.S. Marine Corps. He was a professor of martial arts and helped teach his skills to countless young people. Forever active in the community, he served as treasurer for Special Olympics Virgin Islands and he also was a founding member of the Virgin Islands Adopt-A-Soldier program. He touched the lives of many, yet even with his volunteer commitments, he was devoted to his family. His legacy was evident in a collection of letters written to him that was printed in the funeral program. Wrote one

son, Sarkis, "I will always remember everything you taught me [and] I will always honor you." Wrote another, Caleb, "Always family first — the most important lesson I learned from you." Added one of his martial arts students, Ernest, "You trained me. You inspired me. You were my mentor and role model, and I have learned so much from you. Not only was I lucky enough to train with one of the world's best martial artists, but I was also fortunate enough to gain a second family." Bell is survived by his wife Alda, seven sons and two daughters.

## James Berry

Retired Maine Deputy Marshal James Berry, 70, died Sept. 19, 2005, in the Maine Veterans Home in Scarborough. Prior to joining the Marshals Service, he was a Maine state trooper from 1957-63. Before that, he served his country in the U.S. Marine Corps, where he was a combat intelligence officer from 1954-57. He became a deputy marshal in Maine in 1963 and served in the Marshals Service until retiring in 1985. For two years in the early 1980s, he was assigned to the United Nations General Assembly, where he protected the foreign minister of Japan. He received several awards during his Marshals Service career. After his retirement, he worked as a private investigator and court

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# The Marshals Service remembers

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security officer. He was also the CSO contract manager for the 1st Circuit. "Jim was an avid fly fisherman and hunter, and he spent much of his retirement in the Rangeley and Moosehead Lake [Maine] areas with his close family and friends," said Maine Chief Deputy John Cooper. "He was one of my mentors based on his experiences in the Marshals Service and Maine's federal family." Berry is survived by his wife of 50 years Patricia, two sons and two daughters.

## **Kenneth "Pappy" Bradford Sr.**

Retired Deputy Marshal Pappy Bradford, 86, died Sept. 5, 2005, at his home in Mechanicsville, Md. He was born and raised in Kansas. After serving his country during World War II, he joined the Prince George's County (Md.) Police force, where he helped start the county's school patrol service. He then came to the Marshals Service, serving as a deputy marshal in the District of Columbia until retiring in 1976. Apart from his law enforcement career, he was active in his community. He was the vice president of the Forestville (Md.) Boys Club and also a Girl Scout father to Troop 312. He is survived by his wife of 58 years Caroline, two sons and a daughter.

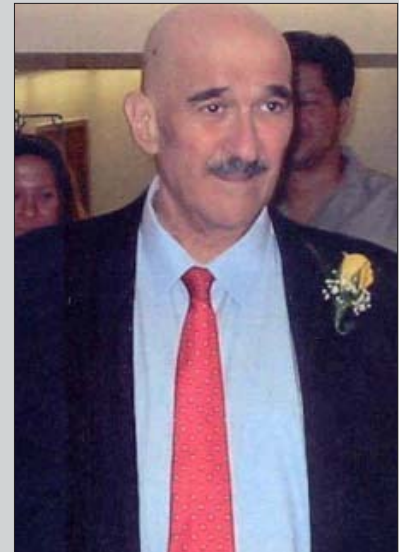
## **Delia Brown**

Delia Brown, retired administrative employee in Southern Texas, died Dec. 29, 2004, after a four-year battle with cancer. She was 45. An only child, she was devoted to her mother and father. Her dad died in 1989 but she maintained a special bond with her mom, who remained at her side as she fought through the cancer. "Delia never complained or allowed anyone to feel sorry for her," said Davon Ruiz, Brown's cousin who is married to property management specialist Rick Ruiz. "She was positive and brave to the end." Brown came to the Marshals Service in 1998 and retired in 2004 due to her illness. She was a talented artist and writer who began writing poetry at a young age. She would amaze people with her pencil drawings and with her ability to compose poetry right on the spot. "She loved to give [and] she was an unselfish friend to many," Ruiz said. "Her sharp wit and love for life made Delia a lot of fun to be around. She will leave a void that will never be filled but we will see her again in heaven."

## **Terence Cantarella**

Terence Cantarella, 62, information technology specialist, died Oct. 22, 2005, in Maryland. The Camden, N.J., native had been battling cancer for the final months of his life. After receiving his masters of business administration, he taught courses in management information systems as an adjunct instructor at

Glassboro State University in New Jersey. He also taught data processing classes as an adjunct professor at North Hampton County (Pa.) Community College. He started his civil service career in 1992 with the Department of State as an information management specialist in the Middle East. He transferred to the Marshals Service in 1997 as a computer specialist, specializing in programming and database administration. He is survived by his wife Cheryl, a son and a daughter.



*IT specialist Terence Cantarella*

## **Larry Carter**

Retired Western Virginia Deputy Marshal Larry Carter died Feb. 27, 2005, after a valiant, four-year battle with colon cancer. He served in the U.S. Navy from 1967-71, serving three tours in Vietnam. After receiving his

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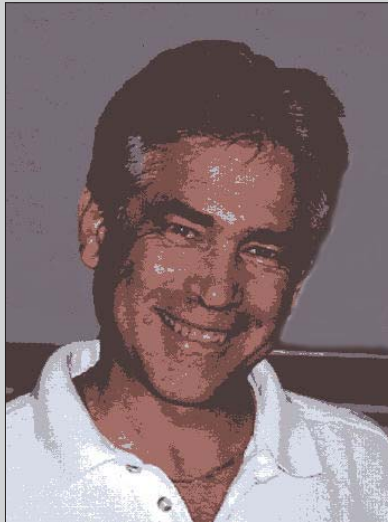
## The Marshals Service remembers

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associates degree, he attended law school for three semesters. He then joined the Marshals Service in 1975. During his career with America's Star, he worked in several district offices and he had many titles — including deputy marshal, inspector, supervisory deputy, senior deputy and chief deputy. Carter worked on many FISTs [fugitive investigative strike teams] during the 1980s and 1990s, and he was instrumental in capturing several *15 Most Wanted* fugitives. Western Virginia Chief Deputy Marshal Doug Wiggs said Carter was best known for his skills at tracking down fugitives. This sentiment was echoed by former colleague Bob Leschorn, a retired Enforcement Division chief inspector and, like Carter, an agency legend. "Larry was a great guy — and a great fugitive hunter," Leschorn said. "He was one of the best investigators I've ever known." He is survived by his wife Peggy, two daughters and a son.

### Tom Conroy

Tom Conroy, 55, Oregon administrative support assistant since 1996, died Nov. 9, 2005. Prior to coming to the agency, he was a civilian employee of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers from 1989-96. He impressed his coworkers and colleagues in



*Deputy Marshal Larry Carter*

the court family with his friendly helpfulness and his ability to remain personable in a system that, as one court employee stated, "can be so uncaring and impersonal." Work associates from the U.S. Attorney's Office, U.S. Pretrial Services Office, Federal Defender's Office, Federal Correctional Institution at Sheridan (Ore.) and the Multnomah County (Ore.) Detention Center, among others, paid tribute to Conroy at his memorial service in Portland. Oregon Supervisory Deputy Marshal Dora Alvarado said Conroy has left quite a void in the district. "There is just so much to say about Tom. He was such a valuable employee and good friend. He was a very special person who loved his job and his coworkers. I miss him every day."

### Eugene Corr

Former Western Washington Marshal Eugene Corr, 82, died

Feb. 20, 2005. He was named U.S. marshal in 1983 by President Reagan and served in that position until retiring in 1988. Prior to coming to the agency, he established a legacy of caring and fairness in Seattle and will be remembered by thousands of adults and children who saw him as a kindly presence in their lives. He joined the Seattle Police Department in 1947 and later rose to become the assistant chief. He also earned a teaching certificate and master's degree in public administration from the University of Washington. Tired of the state of affairs within the Seattle Police Department, he led an internal revolt to end corruption and a rampant payoff system in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Former Washington Governor Dan Evans hailed Corr for opening up the department to women and minorities and for improving communication between the city's minorities and the police. "What Gene did helped lift the department and make it into a much better, much more professional force," Evans said. "He was just a great example of integrity." Corr was always active in community and civic affairs, and he relished his role as a teacher and mentor. Western Washington Marshal Eric Robertson attended Corr's memorial service. "It was apparent that his serving as the U.S. marshal was the pinnacle of his career. But his family was first and

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# The Marshals Service remembers

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foremost,” Robertson said.  
Corr is survived by five sons. His wife Kathleen died in 1995.

## Andrew Hennesy

Former Southern New York Deputy Marshal Andrew Hennesy died April 2, 2005. He was assigned to Southern New York in 1991 and resigned in 1999. He is survived by his wife Jane and a daughter.

## James Henson

James Henson, 73, former Northern Georgia marshal, died Feb. 17, 2005. He served in his district as a deputy marshal and supervisory deputy before being appointed U.S. marshal in 1974. Prior to becoming a deputy, he served in the U.S. Army during the Korean War. He was the vice president of the North Georgia Cattleman’s Association and he also served on the Farm Service Agency Committee. He is survived by his wife Ruth and three sons.

## Clay Jasak

South Carolina Deputy Marshal Clay Jasak died Feb. 21, 2005, after a brief illness. After receiving his bachelor’s degree in criminal justice from Duquesne University in 1982, the Pittsburgh native served in the U.S. Army as a military police officer — including a stint in Germany from 1984-86. He later served as a detective with the Defense Logistics

Agency. He became a deputy marshal in 1988. Throughout his 17 years with the agency, he received numerous awards from the Marshals Service as well as other agencies. Jasak was active

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**“Clay [Jasak] was a deputy’s deputy ... and was truly a good friend to all.”**

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— SDUSM Chuck Banghart

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in his community as well, serving as a lector at his church and joining the Knights of Columbus and the American Legion. “Clay was a deputy’s deputy ... and was truly a good friend to all,” said South Carolina Supervisory Deputy Marshal Chuck Banghart. “He had a strong work ethic. He was very serious about the things one needed to be serious about — safety, security and teamwork — but he was the craziest fool in the world when it was time to have some fun and tell a joke. He acted the same way around everyone and was somehow able to get away with things that no one else would be able to get away with. The phrase, ‘Oh that’s just Clay,’ carried him through many a humorous situation that would have had the rest of us in the chief’s office.” He is survived by his wife and three children.

## Pat Kobliska

Pat Kobliska, 63, a retired administrative employee with the Witness Security Division, died of

natural causes Jan. 14, 2005. Born and raised in New Hampton, Iowa, she began working for the Department of Social Welfare Services in Waterloo, Iowa, before moving to Des Moines and becoming a court reporter for the state. Her career then took her to the Marshals Service’s Southern District of Iowa. She subsequently transferred to headquarters to work in the Witness Security Division. She retired in 1995 and moved back to New Hampton. She was also a member of the U.S. Army Reserve before retiring in 2001 as a master sergeant. She was a dedicated runner who ran each day — no matter what the weather. Nebraska Chief Deputy Marshal John Cleveland, who used to work with Kobliska, remembers that she liked to visit garage sales and flea markets on the weekends in search of bargains. “One specific story that she told me involved a woman holding a garage sale. Pat noticed that the prices on very nice items like china, etc., were extremely low so she asked the woman why. The woman indicated that all of the stuff in the sale belonged to her husband’s former wife and she was clearing it out. Pat took advantage and got several bargains that day.”

## Frank LaMondue

Frank LaMondue, 76, retired Eastern Missouri chief deputy marshal, died March 10, 2005,

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# The Marshals Service remembers

*Continued from previous page*

in Memphis, Tenn. Following high school, he enlisted in the U.S. Navy and served during the Korean War. He was a radio communications specialist in the Navy and it is there that he developed his future interest in amateur ham radio. After his military service, he worked as a nursing assistant at a hospital and later as a clerk for the U.S. Postal Service. He began his career with the Marshals Service in 1960, becoming a deputy marshal in Western Tennessee. He subsequently transferred to Southern Alabama and Northern Ohio before becoming the chief deputy marshal in Eastern Missouri — where he retired in 1981. One of his most cherished memories as a deputy was keeping the peace during the historic civil rights march to Selma, Ala., in 1965. During his career, he attended the F.B.I. Academy and took training classes in witness protection, fraud and drug enforcement. He was known for his timely advice, sense of humor and witty remarks. One of his favorite sayings was, “I’m in good shape for the shape I’m in.” He is survived by his second wife Alhelmina, four daughters, one son, two stepdaughters and two stepsons.

## Jan Livingston

Jan Livingston, a retired administrative employee in Central Illinois, died July 14, 2005, after a courageous battle

with cancer. After graduating from high school, she began her career with the federal government in 1965. She worked for the Draft Board, Internal Revenue Service, Interstate Commerce Commission and the U.S. Attorney’s Office. She came to the Marshals Service in 1985. During her 17-year career with America’s Star, she was affectionately referred to as “Mom” because she made it a point to take good care of the people with whom she worked. “She was a great friend to me,” said Jill Good, administrative support assistant. Added Supervisory Deputy Jeff Cowdrey, “Her dedication to the job and to her friends was second to none. She truly cared.” Livingston is survived by her husband James, a son and two daughters.

## Ron Lorence

Ron Lorence, Arizona purchasing agent, died of a heart attack Jan. 20, 2005. He was 55. He served in the U.S. Air Force. He worked for the Marshals Service for 25 years. He was well-liked by his colleagues and was certainly a vital part of the Phoenix office. “Ron always took care of co-workers by insisting we stay home when sick, offering rides home and taking people to doctor’s appointments,” said Laura Fernandez, management/program analyst. Said Charles Butts, accounting technician, “Ron had a collection of Christmas DVDs and his wife wanted to kill him if he bought any more, so he would buy them and keep

them at work. [And] he knew every eating place on the west side of Phoenix as well as downtown.” Added Tencha Teel, program analyst, “Bubba, as Ron was affectionately called by his immediate co-workers, was one of a kind. He was a retired master sergeant in the Air Force and he tried to handle us here at the office the same way he did his troops. We will never forget him. We miss his rambunctious personality, as he could make light of even the most difficult situation and lift our spirits. We have coined his favorite phrase; when he was in trouble with us he would say, ‘Group hug, group hug,’ which we refused, of course.” Arizona Assistant Chief Deputy Jim Umbach said he “was in some ways larger than life” and added that the district honored Lorence by naming its Phoenix training room after him. Lorence is survived by his wife Jeanne and two sons.

## Richard Matthews

Retired Middle Alabama Deputy Marshal Richard Matthews, 57, died Oct. 27, 2005, after a long battle with cancer. Born in Thomaston, Ga., he served in the U.S. Air Force from 1966-70. After leaving the military, he worked as an officer with the Montgomery (Ala.) Police Department while working on his master’s degree in criminal justice at Troy State University

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## The Marshals Service remembers

*Continued from previous page*

in Troy, Ala. He then came to the Marshals Service. His career as a deputy marshal spanned from 1978 until he retired in 1999. After retiring from the agency, he worked as a jail administrator with the Butler County (Ala.) Sheriff's Office, parole officer for the state of Alabama and an investigator with one of Alabama's District Attorney's Offices. He enjoyed hunting and living in the country on his farm. He is survived by his wife Martha, one daughter, one son and a stepson.

### **Joyce McDermott**

Joyce McDermott, 60, a retired seized assets coordinator, died in December 2004. She was living in Cumming, Ga., after moving from Springfield, Va. She served as a member of the Atlanta Newcomers Women's Club, Fairfax County (Va.) Police Auxiliary and the Alpharetta (Ga.) Police Department Auxiliary. She is survived by a son and a daughter.

### **Mardis "Mitch" Mitchell**

Retired District of Columbia Deputy Marshal Mardis Mitchell died of diabetes at his home on July 30, 2005. He was 70. After graduating high school in Pittsburgh, the Arkansas native joined the U.S. Air Force in 1951 and served as a security policeman. During his 20-year military career, he was

stationed in France, Texas and Washington, D.C. In 1965 he was a member of Richard Nixon's presidential security team, which secured Air Force One. In 1968, he received a presidential citation for capturing an unprecedented number of deserters while serving as the non-commissioned officer-in-charge of a Washington Navy Yard police detachment. Upon retiring from the Navy, Mitchell was sworn in as a deputy marshal and assigned to the Washington, D.C., office. He was proud to be employed by the Marshals Service and was involved in many famous Washington court cases of the time — including the Watergate scandal and the murder trial involving the first female D.C. police officer killed in the line of duty, Gail Cobb. After retiring from the agency in 1985, he established Mitchell Safety Services in Washington, providing bail bondsman services and also serving legal papers for various law firms. He later became the head of the D.C. Bail Bond Association. Known for his love of jazz and blues music and old Westerns, he enjoyed staying in touch with his friends within the D.C. court family. Throughout each of his careers, he served as a mentor to the young men and women he met and relished the opportunity to make a positive impact on their lives. He is survived by one son and two daughters.

### **O.J. Nassaif**

Retired Deputy Marshal O.J.

Nassaif, 91, died Jan. 30, 2005. He served in the U.S. Marine Corps and was a former Iowa state trooper.

### **Joseph Orlando**

Retired Eastern New York Supervisory Deputy Marshal Joseph Orlando died Jan. 24, 2005. He served in Eastern New York for 18 years.

### **Delinwood "Lin" Pearson**

Eastern Virginia Deputy Marshal Lin Pearson, 50, and his wife Janet were killed in an automobile accident in North Carolina on Dec. 24, 2004. The couple was heading to the home of Lin's mother to spend Christmas together with family and friends. Lin was set to retire on Jan. 3, 2005. He spent three years serving in the U.S. Army and subsequently became a police officer in Goldsboro, N.C. He then joined the Federal Bureau of Prisons before becoming a deputy marshal. He served as a deputy for 20 years in Eastern Virginia's Richmond office. Said Lin's father Jimmy: "He was a great man [and] a real nice fellow." Janet was a deputy clerk of court in Richmond. The couple did not have children.

### **Francis Phillips**

Retired Deputy Marshal Francis Phillips died Dec. 15, 2004. He began with the Marshals Service in the early

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# The Marshals Service remembers

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1970s, and after his retirement, he worked as a guard in the District of Columbia until a few months before his death. He was a veteran of World War II before beginning his law enforcement career. In the U.S. Navy, he worked overseas on aircraft carriers as a supervisor for a team of mechanics who maintained a large number of jets. He is survived by his wife Januve and two daughters.

## Nancy Pope

Nancy Pope, 84, retired Western North Carolina criminal clerk, died May 30, 2005. She worked for the Marshals Service for several years before retiring in 1980. Prior to coming to the agency, she worked for the National Climatic Data Center and the U.S. Forest Service. She also served as a volunteer for the Asheville Buncombe Community Christian Ministry — a group of 220 Buncombe County churches that provides shelter, medical aid, crisis intervention and prisoner fellowship. Said Western North Carolina administrative officer Vicki Kelly: “Nancy very much enjoyed working for the Marshals Service. There were only two administrative employees in the office back then and she was always busy.” She was preceded in death by her husband Carl, a son and an infant daughter.

## Bob Rearick

Bob Rearick, 65, former Utah detention enforcement officer (DEO), died Feb. 7, 2005. Prior to coming to the Marshals Service, he served in the U.S. Navy for 28 years. He worked as a DEO for 19 years before retiring in November 2004. He received the Hammer Award for government efficiency from then-Vice President Al Gore for his contributions to the Nationwide Joint Automated Booking System. This system, referred to as JABS, allows Department of Justice agencies to automate the prisoner booking process, establish a secure tracking system and share booking information on federal prisoners. JABS is still in use today throughout the Marshals Service. Rearick is survived by his wife Robin.

## Robert Reilly

Retired Oregon Deputy Marshal Robert Reilly, 79, died May 6, 2004, from a heart attack. His life was one of dedication and service. His father died when he was four years old, and he was subsequently raised in the Oregon countryside “by a very fine farm family,” according to Iris, his wife of 31 years. She said he loved life on the farm — including hunting and fishing. Upon graduating from high school, he joined the U.S. Navy. After boot camp in Farragut, Idaho, he was assigned to the Seabees and was sent to the South Pacific, where his construction battalion built landing strips during World War

II. After his discharge from the Navy, he returned to Oregon, married and raised three children. He worked in a plumbing shop and served in the Air National Guard. As the Korean War began, he was recalled to serve in the U.S. Air Force over in Japan. After his discharge, he returned home and became an Oregon state trooper. After 17 years with the state police, he joined the Marshals Service as a deputy marshal. He retired in 1990 after 20 years with the agency. “Bob was very proud to be a deputy,” Iris said. “The best years of his life were spent with the U.S. Marshals Service.” In addition to Iris, Reilly is survived by his first wife and his three children from his first marriage.

## Richard “Dick” Reynolds

Dick Reynolds died Oct. 7, 2005. He had just visited his daughter in Daytona Beach, Fla., after attending the Retired U.S. Marshals Association conference in Deerfield Beach. He began his long career with the Marshals Service as one of five presidential interns at headquarters. He then became a deputy marshal and rose through the ranks. He served as: a deputy in Southern West Virginia; a supervisory deputy in Nevada, Middle Alabama and the District of Columbia; a chief deputy in Western Pennsylvania and the District of

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# The Marshals Service remembers

*Continued from previous page*

Columbia; and the U.S. marshal in Eastern Oklahoma. In addition to his long career in the Marshals Service, he served on active duty in the U.S. Air Force. He is survived by his wife Dora, one son, three daughters and three stepsons.

## Glen Robinson

Glen Robinson, 73, the first black U.S. marshal in Northern California and a 40-year member of the Marin County (Calif.) Board of Education, died Jan. 26, 2005 — nine days short of his 50th wedding anniversary. He served in the U.S. Air Force during the Korean War before graduating from the College of Marin in 1950. He worked as an athletic director in Marin City before joining the Marshals Service as a deputy marshal in 1962. He then served as the chief deputy in Northern California before becoming U.S. marshal and later retiring in 1990. A star basketball player in high school, he later established sports programs in Marin City and throughout the county. He volunteered with various organizations, including the Salvation Army and the YMCA. He started the Marin City Boxing Club for youths and also was instrumental in building an outdoor education and conference center — complete with a large fireplace so that children would have a comfortable spot to gather and

hear stories. He was named the Marin County Citizen of the Year in 1992. Robinson's son Curtis said his dad probably touched more people in Marin County than any person ever had. "I really believe that," Curtis said. "He never spoke negatively about anything." Added Mary Jane Burke, superintendent of Marin County schools, "Glen Robinson dedicated his life to the people in his community — children as well as the elderly. He is an incredible example of the fact that a person can, in fact, change the world." He is survived by his wife Anne, two sons and a daughter.

## William "Bill" Scott Jr.

Bill Scott, 67, a former deputy marshal in three of the four New York districts, died Oct. 24, 2005. After graduating from high school in his native New York City, he enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps. After receiving an honorable discharge in 1961, he went back on active duty so he could go through advanced training at Camp Lejeune, N.C. He took several college courses at this time, as well. His first job outside the Marine Corps was as a special peace officer for the New York Police Department, where he patrolled the Harlem area. He next became a corrections officer before joining the Marshals Service in 1972. His 25-year career with the agency, during which he received numerous awards, took him from Eastern New York to Southern New York and finally to Northern New York. After retiring, he worked for the Federal Bureau of

Investigation for two years. One of Scott's passions was the martial arts. He became a master instructor in judo, karate, jujitsu, akido and kung fu, and he trained many law enforcement officers on the local, state and federal levels. Not only did he help others reach their full potential in the martial arts but also he participated in various competitions. In the 1978 International Police Olympics, he placed first in karate and third in judo. He is survived by his wife Theresa, three sons and one daughter.

## Bob "Bobby Dan" Smotts

Bobby Dan Smotts, 59, a retired inspector in the Witness Security Division, died of an inoperable brain tumor Sept. 8, 2005. Prior to coming to the Marshals Service, he served in the U.S. Army for nine years, completing two tours in the Middle East. His Marshals Service career stretched from 1975-95. His job as an inspector took him from Arizona to Montana to Florida. He retired on Dec. 23, 1995. Two of his favorite interests were tinkering with computers and riding his Harley Davidson motorcycle. He is survived by his wife Judith plus four daughters and one son from a previous marriage.

## Peter Spero

Retired Supervisory Deputy Marshal Peter Spero died Jan. 18, 2005. ☼